

UNABLE TO HALT LIQUOR TRAFFIC

SEC. DENBY IN STINGING REBUKE TO MIDSHIPMEN

Holds Annapolis Football Celebrants up to Public in Statement.

WILL LAUNCH INQUIRY

None of Guilty Named—Prohibition Directors Present at Contest.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—(By A. P.)—Midshipmen from the naval academy who celebrated over-indulently following the annual Army-Navy football game Saturday were held up to public scorn today by Secy. Denby in one of the most stinging rebukes ever administered by a secretary of the navy.

Many members of the corps, Mr. Denby declared in a public statement, not only disgraced themselves and the uniform by their conduct at a ball which followed the game in Philadelphia, but brought such shame upon the academy itself as it never had known before.

The secretary said he did not know how many of the midshipmen "drank heavily" and was convinced that the great majority conducted themselves with propriety. But he added that enough of them had failed in their duty "to bring shame upon all." He announced an investigation would be begun at once and that steps would be taken to insure that "such an occurrence will never be repeated."

None of the guilty was named in the secretary's indictment nor did it appear certain tonight that the department would find it possible to single out an individual midshipman for punishment. It was indicated that the inquiry probably would take the direction of a general effort to establish what the conditions were that made that incident possible and that any disciplinary action probably would fall upon the entire Annapolis establishment in such a way as to keep the corps hereafter within more stringent limitations.

No Charge Against Cadets.

Both Secy. Denby and Secy. Weeks of the war department to-night with many of the highest officers of the army and navy, attended the game in Philadelphia, but it was said today that the war department had no information that any of the cadets from West Point conducted themselves improperly. The cadets did not remain for the evening's festivities.

Still another spectator at the game was acting Commissioner Jones of the prohibition bureau. He likewise declared he observed no violation of the Volstead law and had taken no steps to investigate reports that the statute had been broken. He indicated, however, that State Prohibition Director Davis of Pennsylvania probably would make an investigation on his own initiative.

Secy. Denby said in response to inquiries that he would not bring up at the cabinet meeting tomorrow the question of the relationship between the midshipmen's conduct and prohibition. He drew a sharp line of demarcation and said that the investigation to be conducted would be based on a matter of military discipline entirely.

Returned After Game.

When his attention was called to the statement of the navy secretary, Secy. Weeks declined to make any comment. The West Point cadet corps returned directly to West Point in special trains, in accordance with the practice of the war department. The West Point team and substitutes went to New York where they spent the night at a hotel under the eye of the coaching staff. At no time were any of the West Pointers scattered in Philadelphia, their arrival having been timed so they would reach the dock just before the game and their departure coming immediately after the game was over.

The West Pointers it further was pointed out, were in Philadelphia under direction of Brig. Gen. Shafter, superintendent of the academy, while the superintendent of the academy, Rear Admiral Wilson, was forced to leave for Annapolis immediately after the game on account of the illness of Mrs. Wilson, confined at home with pneumonia. It is assumed that as the head of the Annapolis institution, the first inquiry of the navy department will be directed to Admiral Wilson.

VOTE CONFIDENCE.

ROME, Nov. 27.—(By A. P.)—The senate this evening gave an unanimous vote of confidence to the cabinet of Benito Mussolini after the premier had delivered an effective speech in which he said he would be pleased if the senate accorded him a unanimous vote, but that he would not be excessively flattered by it.

Escaped Convicts are Found in Beached Tug and Deserted Breccy

MARQUETTE, Mich., Nov. 27.—Seven of the 13 convicts who escaped from the state prison here Sunday night were captured tonight, according to prison officials directing the search. Three of the convicts were found hiding in an abandoned brewery factory near the prison and four were trapped in the hold of a tug beached at Portage Lake.

Anti K. K. K. Bill to Be Offered to State Assembly

May Compel List of Complete Membership of Such Secret Organizations.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 27.—(By A. P.)—The Indiana general assembly which meets next January, may have an opportunity to consider the anti-Ku Klux Klan legislation, it was learned today. Action, similar to that proposed in New York state, where Sen.-elect John Hastings has suggested a bill to compel a complete list of the membership of secret organizations to be filed with the secretary of state, has been discussed.

While members of the legislature and state officials refuse to discuss such a measure at the present time, it is considered almost certain that some sort of legislation aimed at the Klan will be introduced.

Gov. McCray has been severe in his condemnation of the Klan and has stated at various times that no act of lawlessness by any secret order would be permitted. The governor said today, however, that he had not heard of any legislative action that might be taken against the Klansmen.

RUSS DEMAND RIGHT TO PARTICIPATE IN NEAR EAST MEETING

Uses American's Open Door Stand as Basis for Representation at Lausanne.

LAUSANNE, Nov. 27.—(By A. P.)—America's insistence for the open door and equality economically in the Near East, which follows her traditional demands for equal commercial privileges in the Far East, was cited today by the Russian delegation as supporting an official communication forwarded by the Russian delegation to the conference for asking for the right of speech on all matters before that body.

Russia objects vigorously to any attempt to limit her participation in the discussion of the future status of the Danubian; she claims that all copies of the Russian declaration of freedom of the straits and that stable peace in the Near East can be attained only by allowing the Russian delegates free participation on the same basis as the other great powers.

In their official petition the Russians affirm that only by following the principle of equality can the conference hope to reach the goal of greater equity in relations between nations—a wish expressed at the opening of the conference, and commended by the recent declaration of the representatives of the United States.

Applauds U. S. Stand.

Discussing the Russian petition tonight, M. Rakovsky, president of the Ukrainian republic said to the Associated Press correspondents: "We are glad that the United States has made its strong stand against the secret treaties agreed upon; we heartily endorse it. When Ambassador Child spoke of the necessity of building up a foundation of greater equity on the relations between nations, we The American stand was endorsed by our stand for equal treatment at Lausanne."

Secy. Hughes' pronouncement of the open door in the Near East as presented and amplified by Ambassador Child, promises to produce the same result in Europe as did the declaration of Secy. Hay concerning the open door of the Far East. Such is the impression radiating from the diplomats of many countries grouped in Lausanne.

England through Lord Carson, is understood to have ratified its commitment to the open door. The American stand has expressed approval of the American stand.

Turks Favor U. S.

Speaking of the disputed Mosul oil fields, the Turkish delegation announced that Turkey would claim Mosul and the oil fields over the Mosul district and would distribute concessions on a basis of equality, probably favoring the United States, because the United States had no political designs in Turkey. Thus, the American note would seem already to have borne fruit.

ASK RATE INCREASE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 27.—(By A. P.)—A petition for authority to increase its water rates was filed today with the public service commission by the Evansville Municipal Water Works. The water service charge for the domestic consumer would be increased from \$2 to \$3 and the meter rates would be increased 5 cents per 1,000 gallons. The petition said that by next July all consumers would be placed on a meter basis.

EMPLOYMENT INCREASES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Increases in employment, per capita earnings and total payrolls in manufacturing industries for the year were shown in comparative figures made public today by the department of labor. Seven industries reported employment increases and six decreases in October, 1922, compared with October, 1921, and a like number were listed as having advanced their total payrolls, the increases more than offsetting the decreases.

CROWDS SMASH POLICE LINE TO WELCOME TIGER

Chicago Gives Clemenceau Noisy Reception Upon His Arrival There.

CALLS CITY HIS TWIN

French War Premier Declines to Answer Challenge of Senate Leaders.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—(By A. P.)—Georges Clemenceau today, came back to the struggling little midwestern town he had visited as a young man more than half a century ago and found that it, like himself, had grown to great stature and international fame. He promptly dubbed America's second greatest city his twin.

"I was born in the year that this place was changed from a fort to a city," he said. "So we are twins, yes?"

The tiger of France came to deliver the third of his series of American addresses, in an effort to win American sentiment for his country, was accorded a demonstration welcome to Chicago. It started when his private car Bethlehem pulled into Union station and did not end until the doors of the Potter Palmer mansion on Lake Shore drive, had closed behind him.

Arriving at 3:25 the old war premier was met by a committee headed by Gen. Pershing and Brig. Gen. Charles G. Dawes, former director of the budget at Washington. They led him through a lane of bluecoats to an open car and drove to City Hall where Mayor William Hale Thompson welcomed him on behalf of Chicago.

Cavalry Escorts Premier.

The tiger was escorted up town by a troop of cavalry from Fort Sheridan, turned out by Maj. Gen. Mosely, commander of the sixth army corps area. Beside him rode Gen. Pershing. Outside his car were Brig. Gen. Jacob M. Dickinson, former secretary of war, and Col. Stephen Bonsai, tour conductor.

As the tiger turned into LaSalle street, the crowds burst into steady cheering. Here the mounted police and motorcycle men experienced difficulty in restraining the crowds, which continually broke through the lines and ran cheering toward his car. Police reserves used their clubs in vain and members of the bomb squad, riding in a car directly behind the tiger leaped out with riot guns to drive the crowd back.

Another huge crowd was massed about the city hall and the police were obliged to smash a passageway through for the distinguished visitor. Escorted to Mayor Thompson's office, the mayor introduced him to the cabinet members as "our honored guest."

Mayor Welcomes Visitor.

"I am very proud to welcome you to our city," the mayor said. "Thank you," Clemenceau answered.

"I am sorry we have no sun today," the mayor added, with a gesture to the murky outside. "Isn't it at your disposal?" demanded the tiger.

"I suppose they will blame me for it," the mayor said. "We have plenty of moonshine," put in Gen. Dickinson.

When he had been greeted by Mrs. Potter Palmer, Clemenceau granted the army and navy officers who had trailed him a five minute interview.

Entering the room where they were waiting, he raised his gloved hand and exclaimed: "I plead no guilty."

After he had given his impressions of the city.

RETURNS FOR DEBATE.

The tiger soon left the galleries but returned for the rest of the debate while Sen. Heflin, Democrat, Alabama, quipped at what he termed was "an insult" to the senate, demanded the man's expulsion. There had been discrimination, the Alabama senator shouted, declaring that in the past white women had been ejected from the galleries of both the senate and house for interrupting debate, while this time the disturber was permitted to remain.

Senators Curtis, Republican, Kansas, and Hitchcock, however, expressed the belief that the negro had acted through ignorance, and took no action in the case.

Sen. Hitchcock especially criticized the statement of M. Clemenceau in reference to quartering of French "black troops" on the Rhine, declaring that the former premier's denial of the use of these troops had been disproved. He also attacked the French reparations demands on Germany.

"Correspondence Bride of a Day"



This is a photograph of Mrs. Blanche Brimmer Tiernan II, who was married to John P. Tiernan last Saturday at Crown Point, Ind., and whose marriage was automatically invalidated by the vacating of Tiernan's divorce decree. According to a long distance telephone message from her to Tiernan yesterday, she had been properly divorced from her former husband, and was the legal wife of Tiernan up to the time Judge Montgomery revoked Tiernan's divorce.

TIGER OF FRANCE AGAIN UNDER FIRE OF U. S. SENATORS

Conflicting Debate Enlivened by Interruption of Negro Spectator.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—(By A. P.)—The tiger of France again came under fire in the senate today when his utterances on his tour of the United States were the subject of a conflicting debate which was enlivened by interruption from a negro spectator.

It was during Mr. Hitchcock's attack on the war-time premier in the galleries by a negro soldier.

Sen. Hitchcock, Democrat, Nebraska, former chairman of the foreign relations committee, led off in the debate with an attack on M. Clemenceau and of French policies and was joined in the criticism by other senators.

Early in the fight, Rep. Edmunds, Pennsylvania, ranking Republican on the merchant marine committee, which framed the bill, formally announced on the floor that the section under which the Standard Oil Co., for example, would share in the government subsidy for transportation of American vessels would receive a five percent income tax rebate which in some instances, it was charged in the house, would have enabled some shippers to escape all payments. It was adopted by a vote of 57 to 47.

It had been characterized by Mr. Graham as "vicious and extremely dangerous."

Fix Price of Leviathan.

Stepping in, unexpectedly, Rep. Oliver, Democrat of Alabama, presented an amendment, acceptance of which virtually fixed an upset price for the sale of the steamship Leviathan, the largest of the government fleet. This provided that the ship should be sold at a price less than the cost of reconstruction.

Prices, figures obtained tonight from the appropriations committee showed this cost was \$3,166,000. First declared defeated, the Oliver proposal won 81 to 78, by a man to man contest as members marched down the aisle.

The fight to riddle the bill was begun five minutes after the actual reading started. On his feet, Mr. Graham put forward an amendment to strike out a section permitting the shipping board to sell ships without advertisement or competitive sale. Declaring that the worst scandal in the government reached into the sale of vast surplus stocks "by negotiated sales," Mr. Graham called upon Republicans to take the section and throw it out.

Rep. Mondell, Wyoming, the Republican leader, asserted that while he saw no reason why it should not remain, he was not opposed to its elimination. Mr. Edmunds also took the section and a dozen members were engaged to discuss it, but a vote was demanded and the motion was adopted almost unanimously.

Fixes Interest Rates.

The other Graham amendment, endorsed the rate of interest on unpaid balances for ships bought from foreign governments, was also adopted.

37 SHOTS FIRED AT SHIPPING BILL AND 6 HIT VITAL SPOT

Effort to Hasten Amendments Successful—Bill Reaches One-Third of Journey.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—(By A. P.)—Thirty-seven shots in the shape of amendments were fired at the administration shipping bill in the house today and six hit spots more or less vital.

At adjournment tonight the bill had covered one-third of its tempestuous voyage toward the senate. Rep. Graham of Illinois, a Republican, went home with three of the half dozen amendments which shipped, sending their goods aboard government vessels for transportation.

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TIERNAN STILL HOLDS FORTH AS PRODIGAL MATE

Declares Reconciliation Plans Have Not Been Altered In Any Respect.

REFUTES SUICIDE TALE

Again Protests 'Blanche' Has No Place Any Longer in His Life.

Harassed though he was by the efforts of three determined women to assist him in altering his constantly-altered decision and plans, John P. Tiernan, South Bend's "love Pong" and "married man," last night still held forth as the reluctant husband and lover of "Gussie," his first, third and perhaps fifth choice, at their Diamond av. residence.

Three women who are playing such a prominent part in the ultimate decision of the former professor are Mrs. Augusta Tiernan, who doesn't know whether or not to agree to a full reconciliation; Mrs. Blanche Hawn Brimmer-Tiernan, Tiernan's second light of love, who has not yet passed out of the picture, and, last but certainly not least, Mrs. Frances Pulaski, of Chicago, a sister of "Gussie," who has usurped the role of commander-in-chief at the Tiernan home since her rather ostentatious arrival yesterday noon.

Denies Suicide Reports.

In a telephone conversation with Tiernan last night—a personal interview was impossible in view of the rather Amazonian vigilance with which Mrs. Pulaski guarded the name of Tiernan from publicity—the former law instructor took occasion to deny rumors that he had committed suicide, lest this city entourage to the home of his Iowa "girl chum" or had still another and final break with her.

"Everything is moving harmoniously toward a complete reconciliation," Tiernan declared late last night when he was finally allowed to converse with reporters over the telephone. "Mrs. Tiernan is at present confined to her bed due to a partial breakdown, but nothing has come up which seriously jeopardizes the carrying out of the plans we made Sunday."

When questioned regarding press dispatches from Marshalltown, Ia., which said that Mrs. Tiernan No. 2 had received a long-distance telephone call from him that afternoon in which he said that he would join her in the Iowa city Wednesday morning, Tiernan said:

"Blanche called him. I received a call from Blanche this afternoon but I certainly did not tell her that I would be with her Wednesday morning. I did not call her, although I did converse with her. She called me and told me her own marital status and that is all there is to that. It seems that attorneys in the Iowa city have declared her divorce to be legal, but that has no bearing on my reconciliation with Gussie."

The advice columnist of the day also said that she planned to stay in Iowa until all was settled, adding:

"I am Tiernan's wife and I am going to live with him," the dispatches quoted Mrs. Blanche exclaiming. "He can't go back to her under the Indiana law and I am going to fight any action to set aside the divorce if such action has been taken."

"Blanche" To Fight.

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MERGER OF PACKERS YET UNSANCTIONED

Additional Information Submitted at Second White House Conference.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Secy. Wallace is not yet ready to give his consent to the proposed merger of two of the Chicago "big five" meat packers through the purchase of Morris & Co. by Armour & Co., it was indicated today after a second White House conference on the subject.

Beside the president and Mr. Wallace, Atty. Gen. Daugherty and Solicitor Williams of the agricultural department were present at the conference.

Although J. Ogden Armour and his associates have from the first desired an early decision, it is understood that Mr. Wallace wants additional information before forming a definite conclusion. He has had before him for some days a report on the subject of experts of the department having to do with the enforcement of the packers and stockyards control act, but since it was submitted it is known that much new data has been called for and that part of it has been received.

Atty. Gen. Daugherty, who was called in today's conference presumably for an opinion as to the application to the question of the Sherman and Clayton anti-trust acts, is known to hold the view that a merger of the two companies would be a violation of the law.

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Commoner Solves Wedding Problem Upon High Seas

And in Addition Gives Hoosier Bride Away and Captain Performs Ceremony.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 27.—How the problem of a wedding without a marriage license was solved by William Jennings Bryan, former secretary of state, and how he later gave the bride away in marriage was told upon the arrival here today of the Pacific Mail line steamer Ecuador from West Coast.

The bride was Miss Helen D. Hitch of Indiana and the groom was Geoffrey J. Huber of Cincinnati. Miss Hitch boarded the vessel in San Francisco. Huber, employed by a trading firm in La Libertad, was unable to come to this country for the wedding and was waiting at the pier when San Salvador, the ship docked there. The bride, however, objected to being married on foreign soil, so when it was suggested by Capt. Fleming that the Ecuador was considered American territory, she agreed to sail for home and be married on the high seas. On the morning of Nov. 11 when the steamer was off the Central American coast and everything was ready for the ceremony it was found that no marriage license was obtainable.

It was then that Mr. Bryan was called into consultation and he handed down a decision that the marriage could proceed without a license. As a reward for his good judgment, he was appointed to give the bride away. Capt. Fleming performed the ceremony.

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HIGH COURT HOLDS STATES MAY LEVY ON OWN PRODUCTS

Supreme Tribunal Upholds Pennsylvania in Anthracite Coal Decision.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—(By A. P.)—States may impose a tax upon products produced within their borders before such products enter interstate commerce even though other states are large consumers of such products and do not produce them.

The decision was handed down in a case challenging the constitutionality of the tax imposed by Pennsylvania upon anthracite coal and was rendered by Justice McKenna, no dissents being noted.

The importance of the decision was emphasized by New York, New Jersey, Delaware and the New England states denouncing the tax as giving Pennsylvania a monopoly and levying a tribute upon those states which do not produce but must have anthracite as fuel.

Two questions were presented, one whether Pennsylvania is taxing an article and not bituminous coal had not been discriminated in its classification and the other whether it was not a tax upon interstate commerce. It was contended by those opposing the tax that, if sustained by the Supreme court, wheat and many other commodities traveling across the southern states cotton, and the manufacturing states could impose a tax on manufactured products.

New Tax Method Popular.

The tax in question, which comparatively a few methods among states for raising revenue, is not only growing in popularity and there is now pending in the Supreme court a case involving an attack upon the tax imposed by Minnesota on iron ore mined within its borders.

The Pennsylvania case was brought by Roland C. Heister against the Thomas Colquhoun Co. and others and officers of the state. The law which was attacked was passed in 1921 and sustained by the state courts after two laws previously passed and substantially the same in all essential features had been declared by those courts unconstitutional.

Regarding the contention that anthracite and bituminous coal are facts and necessarily, therefore, must be associated in the same class for taxation and that not too associate them was arbitrary and unreasonable treating inequality without reason.

The tax imposed by Justice McKenna, in describing the respective uses of the two fuels, declared "it is competent for a state to exempt certain kinds of property and tax others, the restrictions upon it only being against particular purposes and classes."

For it was recognized there are discriminations which the best interests of society require.

Two Different Classifications.

The difference between anthracite and bituminous coal, the court found to be so great as to be a just basis for their different classifications. They differ even as "fuel," it asserted, and they differ fundamentally in other particulars. Hence, following this line of reasoning, it held that the state could impose a tax upon anthracite, which would be valid although bituminous was tax free.

Emphasis given to importance of anthracite as fuel in those states which attacked the law, was reviewed by the court, which pointed out that some of them imposed a tax upon anthracite and excluded the use of other coal for domestic purposes. It was also pointed out that 50 percent of the total anthracite production of Pennsylvania was shipped outside the state.

Whether any state law of action against interstate commerce is valid.

DRY OFFICIALS ADMIT WEAPONS ARE INADEQUATE

Mellon Believes Complete Enforcement Impossible Under Conditions.

NEED MEN AND MONEY

Find Question of Profit Cause of Heavy Illicit Trade in Liquor.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The law enforcement arm of the government was said by high treasury officials today to be without plans or proposals looking to a more thorough enforcement of the Volstead act, although the subject was gone over in detail at the cabinet meeting with Pres. Harding last Friday. Secretary Mellon was represented as being unable to offer any solution to the problem while the returns from the illicit traffic in liquor continued to surge.

Prohibition officials have made, and are making the best use of the tools they have in checking the liquor traffic, according to the view said to have been taken by the treasury head. He was said to have declined to express an opinion as to whether a theoretical solution of the Volstead law would reduce the amount of "bootleg" whiskey brought into the country.

Need Money and Men.

The treasury secretary was understood to believe that "complete enforcement" could not be expected under present conditions. The impression was given that he believed it would take much money and a far greater staff of enforcement officers than now are available in order to throttle importation and fraudulent distilleries from home and abroad, as well as to defeat the sale of liquor, once it was in the hands of dealers.

Questions of profit seemed to be one of the most direct causes of heavy traffic in liquor, in the secretary's opinion. But how to meet the big profit proved another matter which Mr. Mellon was said to have declared presented an insoluble problem of enforcement.

White House statements of last Friday, according to treasury officials represented only the gist of discussion of the cabinet meeting. No method for reaching the liquor traffic by expanded facilities were said to have been broached then nor since, and it was assumed that the treasury would not ask congress for a greater sum for enforcement than was accorded in the current year.

Treasury officials declined to say today whether the reported amount—approximately nine million—would provide money with which they could extend enforcement operations.

Present Crops Efficient.

Secy. Weeks said that the present crops of enforcement officials are more efficient than was the case when the enforcement work was in its infancy. Better men were declared to have been employed, the weeding out process being responsible for the elimination of many who were said at the secretary's office as not fitted for the work.

ONE HURT WHEN FAST TRAIN LEAVES RAILS

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 27.—(By A. P.)—A passenger on the Pennsylvania train No. 39, known as the "flyer" were severely shaken up, and the conductor slightly injured when the engine and four coaches of the train left the rails near Cumberland, Ind., 10 miles east of here tonight, according to word received at offices of the road here.

According to officials at the railroad station, the flyer was switched off the main line as it entered Cumberland, while a broken rail further down the line, was being mended. The train was traveling at a speed of such a rapid rate when it received the slow down signal that the speed could not be properly reduced when it reached the switch.

POISON SLAYER CONFESSES.

CHILTON, Wyo., Nov. 27.—Mrs. Anna Lentz, who lives on a farm near here late today confessed that she had mailed the poisoned candy which caused the death of Mrs. Frank Schneider, a mother of eight children, last Tuesday.

FALL IN LINE

Christmas is just around the corner. Gifts to friends in distant cities must be placed in the mails soon to insure prompt and safe delivery.

The wise merchants are not waiting until a few days before Christmas to advertise their wares to the public. They are beginning to do it now, and will continue steadily until Christmas.

If you are looking for the gifts of real cheer, you'll follow the ads in The News-Times. Every merchant that seeks success in business is "on his toes" this season. Read his store news.

And if your neighbor isn't getting The News-Times, pass the word to her that all the store news, as well as all other news of the day and night will be found in

The News-Times Leads in NEWS—ADS—CIRCULATION.